United Nations A/60/551

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 136
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/437) on the updated financial position as at 30 June 2005 of the 19 closed missions listed in paragraph 1 of that report. Financial regulations 5.3 and 5.5 require that remaining balances of appropriations be surrendered.

2. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/323, as an exception to financial regulations 5.3 and 5.5, requested the Secretary-General to return 50 per cent of the net cash available for credit to Member States as at 30 June 2002, in the amount of $84,446,000, by 30 June 2003, and decided to postpone the return of the remaining 50 per cent until March 2004 in respect of the fund balances of the United Nations peacekeeping operations listed in paragraph 2 of the Secretary-General's report A/58/778. In its resolution 58/288, the Assembly subsequently decided to postpone the return of the amount of $84,446,000 until 30 June 2004.

3. In his subsequent report on the financial position of closed peacekeeping operations as at 30 June 2004 (A/59/752), the Secretary-General proposed that the cash balance of $92,898,000 available in 11 missions be retained. The Advisory Committee recommended acceptance of the Secretary-General's proposal (see A/59/790, para. 8). The General Assembly, by its decision 59/563, decided to revert to the issue of the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions in the main part of its sixtieth session. No further decision on the issue has been taken since then.

4. As indicated in table 1 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/437), the net cash available for credit to Member States as at 30 June 2005 amounted to $126,304,000, exclusive of the amount of $43,750,000 that has not yet been credited to Member States. Table 2 of the report provides the breakdown of the net cash balance of $126,304,000 by peacekeeping mission.

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5. As indicated in paragraph 4 of the report of the Secretary-General, the net cash balance of $126,304,000 is net of loans totalling $41.8 million owed by four peacekeeping missions ($20 million by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, $9 million by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, $9.4 million by the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti and $3.4 million by the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic), which remained unpaid as at 30 June 2005.

6. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 5 of the report of the Secretary-General that 6 of the 19 peacekeeping missions covered in the report had cash deficits totalling some $90.6 million as at 30 June 2005 owing to outstanding payments of assessed contributions. The Committee recalls that as at 30 June 2004, there were seven missions with cash deficits totalling some $93.2 million due to outstanding payments of assessed contributions. The following table was provided to the Advisory Committee upon its request:

Cash deficits of closed peacekeeping missions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	*Operating deficit as at 30 June 2004*	*Operating deficit as at 30 June 2005*	*Net reduction*	*Primary reason for reduction*
MINUGUA	131	129	2	Payment of assessed contributions
ONUMOZ	1 170	870	300	Payment of assessed contributions
UNOSOM	18 068	17 357	711	Payment of assessed contributions
MIPONUH	7 888	7 599	289	Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations
UNTAC	41 497	40 836	661	Payment of assessed contributions
MINURCA	24 395	23 853	542	Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations
UNTAG	13	—	13	Repayment of loan from MINURSO
Total	**93 162**	**90 644**	**2 518**	

7. As indicated in paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report, as a result of the high level of outstanding assessments in the special accounts of some ongoing missions, there is a continuing need to borrow from closed missions; in addition, temporary cash shortfalls in the regular budget and Tribunals are met by borrowing from closed missions. The Advisory Committee notes that during fiscal year 2005, loans to active peacekeeping operations and for the regular budget peaked at $109.5 million. The Committee was also informed that during the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, loans from closed missions were made to active peacekeeping operations ($125.5 million), the General Fund ($90 million) and the Tribunals ($13.5 million).

8. With regard to the period beyond 30 June 2005, the Secretariat prepared the table below, which contains information on loans from closed to active missions and Tribunals for the period from June 2005 to February 2006:

Loans from closed to active missions and Tribunals

(Millions of United States dollars)

	June 2005 balance	*July 2005*	*August 2005*	*September 2005*	*October 2005*	*November 2005*	*December 2005*	*January 2006*	*February 2006 balance*
UNMIK	20	16	10	(46)	—	—	—	20	20
MONUC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25
UNOMIG	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	11
MINURSO	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	14
Subtotal	**29**	**16**	**10**	**(40)**	**5**	**—**	**5**	**45**	**70**
ICTR	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	30
Total	**29**	**45**	**55**	**15**	**20**	**20**	**40**	**100**	**100**

9. The Advisory Committee was informed that at the time the Secretary-General's report was prepared, it was anticipated that the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan would account for most of the borrowing from closed missions, in view of the timing of decisions by the General Assembly on the financing of those two missions and the consequential timing of the receipt of new assessed contributions. However, the Committee was also informed that it is now foreseen that the projected borrowing through the end of February 2006 would total $100 million (see paragraph 8 above); moreover, the situation with regard to the regular budget and the Tribunals is much more uncertain than at the time of the preparation of the Secretary-General's report, i.e., in October 2005; if there is a serious delay in the anticipated payments in 2005, it may be necessary to borrow as much as $75 million for the regular budget by 31 December 2005.

10. Upon request, the Secretariat provided the Advisory Committee with information on projected cash flow under the regular budget for the period from October 2005 to February 2006 as follows:

Regular budget cash-flow projection

(Millions of United States dollars)

	September 2005	*October 2005*	*November 2005*	*December 2005*	*January 2006*	*February 2006*
Receipts						
Contributions		25	8	373	389	275
Miscellaneous income		2	2	2	2	2
Disbursements		126	185	163	150	150
Cash available	356	257	82	294	535	662

11. The Committee sought information on the status of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund and was informed that the cash available in the Fund amounted to $140 million as at 31 October 2005.

12. **The Advisory Committee has previously stated its concern about the issue of unpaid assessments, which have an adverse impact on the Organization's ability to meet its financial obligations. This issue of non-payment and/or late payment of assessments by Member States is a long-standing one; the only real solution is that assessed contributions be paid in full and on time.**

13. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that the postponement of the return of "available cash" to Member States is a policy decision to be determined by the General Assembly. In this connection, the Committee draws attention to paragraph 12 of its report on the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund (A/58/732), in which it pointed out that cash from closed missions appeared to be the only source that could be used for temporary cross-borrowing when the International Tribunals or active peacekeeping operations ran out of cash. Cash from closed missions is also a source of funding for new or expanded missions, in addition to the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. Borrowing from active missions is not permitted under General Assembly resolutions (see, for example resolution 57/335, para. 23), and the use of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund is restricted to purposes set out in Assembly resolution 49/233 A. The General Assembly may wish to take the Committee's observations into account in reaching its decision.**

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Sixtieth session
Agenda items 12 and 32

Prevention of armed conflict

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Letter dated 9 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the resolution of the Parliament of Georgia dated 11 October 2005 regarding the current situation in the conflict regions on the territory of Georgia and ongoing peace operations (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12 and 32.

(*Signed*) Revaz **Adamia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 9 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Resolution

of the Parliament of Georgia

regarding the current situation in the conflict regions on the territory of Georgia and ongoing peace operations

The Parliament of Georgia condemns the recent developments in the conflict regions existing on the territory of Georgia (Abkhazia, and the former South Ossetian Autonomous District).

Every effort of the Georgian side, as well as of the international community to intensify the process of conflict regulation through internationally recognized democratic norms and principles to the date had not reached any tangible results. Moreover, the de facto governments in the above-mentioned regions continue to pursue a policy of open confrontation, disregarding the principles of international law and establishment of criminal regimes, instead of pursuing a course of constructive cooperation.

On the territories of Abkhazia and the former South Ossetian Autonomous District dictatorships based on the clan system and aimed at strengthening the personal power of the ruling elite and obtaining illicit income have been established.

Under the criminal and clan-based governments of these regions one can witness massive kidnapping of citizens - including children, killings, unmitigated criminal gang activity, raids and robbery of the civilian population, creation and backing of terrorist and subversive groups with the help of the Russian special services, currency counterfeiting, drug transit, trafficking of arms and people, smuggling, appropriating of assets initially belonging to the refugees, denial of the right of instruction at schools in the native language as well as of the right of IDPs and refugees to return to their homes. And all of the listed above is an incomplete record of consequences resulting from the activities of these regimes.

Furthermore, the separatist regimes continue their attempts to legitimize the results of ethnic cleansing affirmed by the Budapest, Lisbon and Istanbul Summits of the OSCE - the latest illustration of which is the *en mass* appropriation of homes of forcibly exiled Georgian population.

Clearly, the aforementioned actions have nothing in common with the protection of the ethnic rights of the population residing today on the territories of Abkhazia and the former South Ossetian Autonomous District. The criminal dictatorships currently in place pose a threat to everyone, including those they allegedly try to protect. In this regard, it is enough to mention the repressive policy of the separatist governments against those Abkhaz and Ossetian citizens who have tried to move towards public diplomacy and confidence-building – among the punished and arrested are underage children, whose only "guilt" was merely to get acquainted with Georgian kids.

Due to the existing information vacuum, repressions and anti-Georgian propaganda, the local population of both regions has no opportunity to receive and assess the information regarding the peace initiatives currently proposed by the central government of Georgia.

The fundamental rights and freedoms on the territory of Abkhazia and of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District are violated not only against internally displaced persons, but also against the remaining population. The separatist governments, manipulating issues of ethnic origins, attempt to

monopolize the process of conflict regulation on behalf of their own clan-based interests, and against the fundamental interests of their population.

The question then arises – with what or whose support do separatist regimes manage to ignore the position of respectful international organizations and violate the basic norms and principles of the international law?

Regretfully, the answer to this question unambiguously indicates the role of the Russian Federation in inspiring and maintaining these conflicts, notwithstanding the fact that this country officially bears a heavy responsibility of facilitator for the conflict settlement .

Russia is a member of the Group of Friends of the UN Secretary General working on the issues of Abkhazia, Georgia, as well as an executor of the peace mission in Abkhazia under the auspices of the CIS, the Head of Quadripartite Monitoring Commission for the former Autonomous District of South Ossetia, a member of the peace mission and a participant of all agreements with respect to the conflict.

These functions are meant to create certain obligations and responsibilities for the Russian Federation within the international community. Nevertheless, the Russian Federation does nothing to promote the process of conflict settlement on the territory of Georgia – quite the contrary. Steps made by the Russian Federation presently strengthens the separatist regimes and de facto annexation of a part of Georgia's territory. Following are some examples:

- Despite the numerous protests from the Government of Georgia and an explicitly negative position of international organizations, the central government of Russia, in violation of all international norms, continues to grant Russian citizenship *en masse* to the population remaining in the conflict zones through simplified administrative procedures;

- Similarly, despite several protests from the Government of Georgia and the explicitly negative position of international organizations, the central government of Russia, under a unilateral decision, introduced a visa regime towards the conflict zones that differs from that imposed on the rest of the Georgian territory (in fact, a visa-free regime);

- In violation of the principles of international law, agreements reached in the CIS framework, and the Georgian legislation, citizens of Russia have been appointed to the high-level positions (i.e. Prime-Minister, Ministers of Defense and Law Enforcement, commanders of military units etc.) in Tskhinvali and Sukhumi – individuals who simultaneously continue to work in law enforcement and the special services of the Russian Federation;

- Without consulting or negotiating with the Georgian government, various high-level delegations of the Russian Federation, including federal delegations, frequently visit Sokhumi and Tskhinvali, conclude agreements and treaties and launch projects of a great political importance (e.g. Moscow-Sukhumi railway agreement);

A military parade dedicated to the celebration of the so-called "Independence Day" on September 20th, 2005 in Tskhinvali, during which separatists demonstrated large amount of military equipment, has become a special indignation. The very existence of this equipment is in violation of both the Sochi Agreement of 14 June of 1992 as well as of the Document on Demilitarization signed in Sochi in 2004, where, in both cases, Russia has an obligation of guarantor. The parade displayed barefaced impudence not only against the Georgian Government, but also against the international organizations involved in the conflict settlement and demilitarization processes in the region.

The Parliament of Georgia demands answer to the question: from where and how did numerous pieces of new Russian heavy military equipment appear on the territory of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District, the entire administrative perimeter of which borders only rest of Georgia and of the Russian Federation? Obviously, not from the Georgian side. This equipment, as well as the frequent military exercises, is a visible part of the hidden arms race carried out by the Russian Federation in the conflict regions of Georgia. This process is so evident that it is often covered by Russian TV channels. The parade in Tskhinvali once again demonstrated the reason why the Russian Government opposes the demand of the Georgian Government for the international community to maintain control over the Roki Tunnel connecting the Russian Federation with the Tskhinvali Region. These events once again proved that the Russian peace-keeping forces deployed in the region, neither by their format nor by ideology, do not serve the purpose of conflict resolution and demilitarization of the region.

Open political and military support enable the separatist governments to ignore the position of the international community and continue obstruction of the peace process. It is clear that the Russian Federation does not possess the political will to promote the process of conflict settlement on the Georgian territory.

Accordingly, the Parliament of Georgia declares:

An end should be put to the existence of "white spots" of democracy, of criminal enclaves and dictatorial regimes, and of violations of fundamental human rights and freedoms on the territory of Georgia.

The Parliament of Georgia deems it necessary to reach rapid progress in the process of peaceful political settlement of the conflicts existing on the territory of Georgia.

The Parliament of Georgia reaffirms that in the united Georgia the entire spectrum of rights and freedoms will be guaranteed to every Abkhaz and Ossetian citizen and the necessary conditions will be provided for the protection of their identity and development.

The Parliament of Georgia remains hopeful that the Government of the Russian Federation will be able to overcome the legacy of imperialistic political stereotypes and play active role in peaceful settlement of conflicts, thus proving that the Russian Federation has the will to be a worthy partner of the democratic community.

In view of aforementioned, the Parliament of Georgia resolves:

1. To assess the activity of and fulfillment of the current mandate by the peace-keeping forces dislocated in Abkhazia and the former South Ossetian Autonomous District as extremely negative;

2. To instruct the Government of Georgia to intensify negotiations with the Russian Federation, international organizations and interested countries on issues regarding the fulfillment of obligations undertaken by the peace-keeping forces on the territory of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District and report to the Parliament on the situation by 10 February 2006;

3. To instruct the Government of Georgia to intensify negotiations with the Russian Federation, international organizations and interested countries on issues regarding the fulfillment of obligations undertaken by peace-keeping forces on the territory of Abkhazia and report to the Parliament on the situation by 1 July 2006;

4. The Parliament of Georgia, in the event that the processes provided for in Paragraph 2 are negatively assessed and no progress is witnessed, shall demand cessation of the peace-keeping

operation on the territory of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District, as well as denunciation of the relevant international agreements and abolition of the existing structures starting from 15 February 2006;

5. The Parliament of Georgia, in the event that the processes provided for in Paragraph 3 are negatively assessed and no progress is witnessed, shall demand cessation of the peace-keeping operation on the territory of Abkhazia, as well as denunciation of the relevant international agreements and abolition of the existing structures starting from 15 July 2006;

6. To instruct the Government of Georgia, in the event of enactment of Paragraphs 4 and/or 5 of this Resolution, with the task of undertaking appropriate measures for the rapid withdrawal of the Russian peace-keeping forces, acting within their relevant mandate, from the territory of Georgia, as well as cooperating with every relevant organization in order to ensure peace and stability in the conflict zones;

7. To instruct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia to inform international organizations and interested States about the Resolution of the Parliament of Georgia, and to intensify work aimed at seeking support for the peace initiatives of Georgia and launching new peace operations;

8. To instruct the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia to prosecute foreign citizens who reside illegally on the territory of Georgia and hold political, administrative or other positions in the de facto governments of Abkhazia and former South Ossetian Autonomous District;

9. To instruct the Government of Georgia to submit by 1 December 2005 a detailed road map for the implementation of the South Ossetian conflict settlement peace plan initiated by the President of Georgia with due regard to the political, security, economic, social, legal, educational, cultural and other aspects;

10. To instruct the Government of Georgia to submit similar detailed road map for implementation of the peace plan for Abkhazian conflict by 1 May 2006;

11. The Parliament of Georgia shall start consultations with international organizations, interested States, members of civil society in Abkhazia and the former South Ossetian Autonomous District and international experts in order to elaborate and adopt relevant amendments to the Constitution, as well as other legal acts, including a law on restitution.

(signed)
Nino Burjanadze
Chair of the Parliament of Georgia

Tbilisi
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Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in section II, paragraph 2, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, decided that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who should be elected by the General Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term of four years.

2. In its decision 52/316 of 3 December 1997, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly elected Klaus Töpfer (Germany) to be Executive Director of the Programme for a four-year term of office, beginning on 1 February 1998 and ending on 31 January 2002.

3. In its decision 56/312 of 21 November 2001, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly re-elected Mr. Töpfer as Executive Director of the Programme for a four-year term, beginning on 1 February 2002 and ending 31 January 2006.

4. In accordance with the above-mentioned provision of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) and bearing in mind Mr. Töpfer's decision not to seek a further term as Executive Director of the Programme, the Secretary-General proposes a two-month extension of Mr. Töpfer's appointment until the end of March 2006, which would allow time to identify a suitable successor and ensure continuity in the work of UNEP and its Governing Council.

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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 10 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 14 October 2005 (A/60/434-S/2005/654) addressed to you, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 20, 21 and 28 September, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26 and 29 October and 1 and 2 November 2005, as follows:

On 20 September 2005, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before landing at the Kokkina pocket, from where it returned on the same day to the Krini airport.

On 21 September 2005, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 28 September 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The Turkish military aircraft of unknown type took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied areas of Mesaoria, Ammochostos and Yialoussa, before returning to the same airport.

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On 3 October 2005, one Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Kyrenia before returning to the same airport.

On the same day, two formations of four F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, twice violating international air traffic regulations.

On 4 October 2005, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations.

On 6 October 2005, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied areas of Kyrenia, Karpasia and Mesaoria, before returning to the same airport.

On 10 October 2005, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou.

On 11 October 2005, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft and one formation of four F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The CN-235 Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Tymbou, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, carrying out an exercise flight over the maritime area of the occupied area of Kyrenia, before returning to the same airport;

(b) The formation of the four F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 12 October 2005, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft, violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The CN-235 Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Tymbou, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, carrying out an exercise flight over the maritime area of the occupied area of Kyrenia, before returning to the same airport;

(b) The C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed later towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 13 October 2005, two F-16 and two RF-4 Turkish military aircraft flying in one formation violated three times the international air traffic regulations and once the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus. Initially they entered the FIR of Nicosia from an easterly direction (FIR of Ankara) without prior notice, and then overflew perimetrically along the south coast of Cyprus at a distance of 17 nautical miles; the distance was reduced at 10 nautical miles over the Akrotiri area. The four Turkish aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Karpasia, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft carried out two violations of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Initially, the CN-235 Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Tymbou, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, carrying out an exercise flight over the maritime area of the occupied area of Kyrenia;

(b) Upon completion of the exercise, the CN-235 Turkish military aircraft returned to the same airport, from where it later took off, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 14 October 2005, two F-16 and four RF-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in one formation, carried out two violations of international air traffic regulations and two violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus. Initially they entered the FIR of Nicosia from the FIR of Ankara without prior notice and then overflew perimetrically along the south coast of Cyprus at a distance of 14 nautical miles and at 10 nautical miles, while approaching the Akrotiri area. The same formation of Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying near the Akrotiri area and over the occupied area of Karpasia, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara. In both the aforementioned incidents, the Turkish military aircraft did not make contact with the Nicosia flight control, nor did they submit flight plans to the competent authorities or requested for the appropriate clearance permission.

On 16 October 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 October 2005, one BE-20 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 19 October 2005, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 October 2005, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation, entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations.

On 24 October 2005, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation, entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations.

On 26 October 2005, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation, entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations.

On the same day, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 29 October 2005, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Kyrenia, before returning to the same airport.

On 1 November 2005, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before returning to the same airport.

On the same day, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft and four F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The formation of F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards a westerly direction.

On 2 November 2005, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before landing at the Kokkina pocket, from where it returned on the same day to the same airport.

On behalf of my Government I strongly protest the aforementioned violations, which gravely jeopardize the safety of the international civil aviation and constitute serious breaches of international legality and actions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, and call for their immediate cessation. While expecting Turkey to fulfil its Cyprus's related obligations that arise from its agreements with the European Union, as well as from international law, what we witness is that Turkey remains engaged in its well-known anachronistic policy on Cyprus which aims at the consolidation of the existing division of the island and the promotion of its subordinate local administration. We regret that in the course of carrying out this policy, Turkey does not hesitate to place at stake the peace and stability of the region and further complicate the process for the resumption of negotiations on the Cyprus issue.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Identical letters dated 11 November 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a detailed statistical table showing the number of Israeli air, sea and land violations of Lebanese sovereignty committed during the period from 1 to 9 November 2005. Such violations have increased in recent days, reaching a total of 29 during the said period (see annex).

These violations are in contravention of the relevant Security Council resolutions, the latest of which is resolution 1614 (2005), and go against your repeated calls for their cessation, most recently in your report S/2005/460 of 20 July 2005. Lebanon depends on the United Nations to compel Israel to desist from those violations, which constitute a threat to international peace and security, and holds Israel responsible for any consequences to which those acts may give rise.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 14, on the situation in the Middle East, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim **Assaf**
Chargé d'affaires

05-60257 (E) 151105 151105

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 November 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing the number of Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty during the period from 1 to 9 November 2005

Date	*Air violations*	*Sea violations*	*Land violations*	*Total*
1/11/2005	2	2	3	7
2/11/2005		1	1	2
3/11/2005	2	1	2	5
4/11/2005	1	1	2	4
5/11/2005	1			1
7/11/2005	1			1
8/11/2005	3	1		4
9/11/2005	3	2		5
Total				**29**

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Agenda item 10
Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The present report is submitted in compliance with General Assembly resolution 58/13, by which the Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States by providing coherent and adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization.

The report is also submitted pursuant to resolution 58/281, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General, Member States, the relevant specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support and collaborate in the holding of the Sixth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies in Doha in 2006. The report discusses, in particular, the follow-up to the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies held in Ulaanbaatar in 2003, and the preparations for the Sixth International Conference. The Secretary-General indicates in the report that he intends to initiate a study on the comparative advantages, complementarity and desirable distribution of labour of various intergovernmental democracy movements, organizations and institutes, whether global or regional, and on how the United Nations system has worked and could further work with them in a

* Owing to recent events and changes in the Secretariat related to the agenda item, the report could not be submitted at an earlier date.

05-60495 (E) 211105

mutually supportive way. The Secretary-General proposes that the General Assembly come to a decision, taking into account all financial implications, on how to strengthen United Nations support to the Chair of the International Conference of New or Restored Democracies and United Nations cooperation with other relevant movements and organizations concerned with democratic governance.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolutions on new or restored democracies, starting with resolution 50/133 of 20 December 1995, the General Assembly has welcomed my reports on the ways in which the United Nations system could support the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies (A/50/332 and Corr.1, A/51/512, A/52/513, A/53/554 and Corr.1, A/54/492, A/55/489, A/55/520, A/56/499 and A/58/392).

2. By its resolution 58/13 of 24 November 2003, the Assembly encouraged me to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States by providing coherent and adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization. By the same resolution, the Assembly requested that I submit a report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution. The present report is submitted in compliance with that request.

3. The present report starts with a description of the results of and follow-up to the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies. It then reviews the preparations for the Sixth International Conference. The report includes a discussion of the report of the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565), of my report entitled "In larger freedom" (A/59/2005) and of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005) insofar as they contain analysis and recommendations related to democratic processes. Finally, the report makes observations and suggestions for further consideration.

II. Follow-up to the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, on democracy, good governance and civil society

4. The Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, on democracy, good governance and civil society, was held in Ulaanbaatar from 10 to 12 September 2003. A significant number of States, 119, were represented, with a total of over 400 participants, approximately 30 of them at the ministerial or equivalent level. As described in detail in the report I submitted to the General Assembly in 2003 (A/58/392), the Conference adopted a final report and a declaration and plan of action (A/58/387, annexes I and II) by consensus.

5. The wide participation in the Ulaanbaatar Conference is a manifestation of the increasing global support for initiatives to discuss and promote democratization. The Conference went beyond the achievements of the previous ones in presenting, with increased clarity, the benchmarks for a democratic society. The Ulaanbaatar Plan of Action committed the participating Governments to draw up substantive plans for strengthening democracy at the national and regional levels and to implement those at the national, regional and international levels.

6. After the Conference, the Government of Mongolia and the office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Mongolia started a project to support the follow-up to the recommendations of the Fifth International Conference and to assist Mongolia in the implementation process until the Sixth International Conference is held in Doha in 2006.

7. The specific activities that have been initiated are described below.

A. Actions taken by the Chair of the Fifth International Conference

8. Although many activities listed here are concentrated on Mongolia, it is expected that other countries will benefit from this pilot process. Furthermore, the next Conference in Qatar could discuss, in particular, how the multifaceted experience of Mongolia in the follow-up to the Fifth International Conference, as described in this section, could be expanded to cover other countries and regions.

Development of national democratic governance indicators, country information note and national plan of action on democracy

9. The outcome documents of the Fifth International Conference contain an explicit commitment by the Governments of new or restored democracies, along with their counterparts from mature democracies, to develop nationally-owned democratic governance indicators to be better able to monitor progress in democratic and social development. Accordingly, Mongolia will establish the baselines and benchmarks for the democratic process in the country.

10. The democratic governance indicators are being specifically tailored to measure progress and help Mongolian policymakers respond to priorities for policy reforms as expected by the country's citizens, especially the poor and other disadvantaged groups. The indicators are being developed by a national research team in collaboration with the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) and UNDP. The latter is involved in facilitating knowledge-sharing with the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

11. The Government of Mongolia is also developing a national plan of action to consolidate democracy.

12. The Conference project (see para. 6 above) and the Mongolian National Statistical Office have formed a partnership to collect and systematize democratic governance data, which will help to ensure the sustainability of the democratic governance indicators exercise and the tracking of a ninth national millennium development goal on human rights and good governance adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia.

13. In an effort to promote dialogue with all stakeholders, the Government organized a State of Democracy Conference in Mongolia on 30 June and 1 July 2005. The Conference gathered over 300 participants from local and central government, Parliament and civil society, as well as other key national and international stakeholders and international experts from IDEA, Essex University and India.

14. Finally, a national research team is to conduct multiple dialogues with the public and vulnerable groups across Mongolia as part of the data collection for the democratic governance indicators. These consultations will include several surveys intended to give a voice to groups that are often marginalized in the democratic process in Mongolia, such as nomadic people, migrants, youth and the rural poor. A website of the Fifth International Conference with access in Mongolian will facilitate dissemination of information.

Strengthening Mongolia's leadership as a chair of the International Conference of New or Restored Democracies

15. A national steering committee was established for the follow-up work to the Fifth International Conference. It includes high-level members from Government, Parliament, the National Human Rights Commission, civil society and the media as well as the UNDP Resident Representative. The follow-up project has also engaged the National Watch Network for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to follow up on the recommendations of the International Civil Society Forum which was held in parallel to the Fifth International Conference (see para. 20 below). A Parliamentary working group headed by the Vice-Speaker of the House has been established to follow up on the recommendations of another parallel event, the Parliamentarians' Forum.

16. The Government of Mongolia established a Friends of the Chair Group during the Conference for the purpose of implementing the decisions taken and preparing for the next Conference.

B. Parliamentarians' Forum

17. Until the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, parliaments had not been a major actor in the process of new or restored democracies. The movement had been driven essentially by Governments, and to a lesser extent by civil society. This oversight was corrected at the Fifth International Conference. The decision to involve parliaments was premised on the fact that one cannot talk about democracy, a people-driven process, without involvement of the official representatives of the people. In recognition of the prominent role played by parliaments in promoting democracy, the organizers of the Fifth International Conference decided to establish the Parliamentarians' Forum. The responsibility for organizing the Forum was entrusted to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the world organization of parliaments, and the Parliament of Mongolia as the parliament of the host country.

18. The Forum was attended by some 120 participants from 47 parliaments. The fact that the Forum was held at the same time and place as the main Conference enabled the parliamentarians to have healthy interaction with delegates from government and civil society attending the Conference.

19. The Parliamentarians' Forum at the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies was an innovation. The Conference agreed to the Forum's recommendation that it become a permanent feature of future conferences. Representatives of the parliamentary community, through IPU, are now involved in the official follow-up mechanism.

C. Civil Society Forum

20. The International Civil Society Forum on civil society partnerships for democracy was held in Ulaanbaatar immediately prior to the Fifth International Conference. The Forum brought together over 200 participants from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and North America to promote partnerships

and strengthen commitments to democratic governance locally, nationally and internationally.

21. At the international Civil Society Forum, participants agreed on the need for a dedicated process and mechanism to implement the outcomes of the Forum. The Declaration of the Fifth International Conference included a recommendation to the General Assembly that it strengthen its own follow-up mechanism by ensuring that it coordinates with the follow-up mechanism of the Civil Society Forum. This collaborative approach was reflected in General Assembly resolution 58/13.

22. A network of non-governmental organizations, the International Civil Society Forum for Democracy (ICSFD), facilitated the implementation of the Ulaanbataar Plan of Action as it relates to civil society. ICSFD promotes effective democratic governance reforms by strengthening civil society collaboration nationally, regionally and internationally. A regionally representative Steering Committee of ICSFD has met six times since the Forum in Mongolia. Its representatives have also made numerous contributions to regional and national forums, conferences and campaigns. An international coordinating unit in New York has facilitated ongoing relations with delegations, including the Chair of the Fifth International Conference, United Nations officials, IPU and civil society representatives who are involved in the proceedings of the Democracy Caucus and the Community of Democracies.

23. ICSFD has also begun preparations for the Sixth International Conference. It has called for a more effective follow-up process in general, among all partners (Governments, parliamentarians and civil society). In its preparations for the Conference, it is engaging civil society partners through a series of regional preparatory processes in order to strengthen the Forum's capacity to implement an anticipated programme of action following the Conference. For instance, a forum of non-governmental organizations to be held in Bahrain in November 2005 will engage Arab regional organizations in a discussion with a view of establishing a regional planning framework and a secretariat to prepare the civil society contributions to the Conference.

III. Preparations for the Sixth International Conference

24. By its resolution 58/281 of 26 April 2004, the General Assembly endorsed Qatar's offer to host the next International Conference. The Conference will be held in Doha from 30 October to 1 November 2006. The Government of Qatar has already established a mechanism to plan for and organize the Conference, including its follow-up.

25. The Friends of the Chair Group established by the Government of Mongolia (see para. 16 above) held a meeting in Santiago in April 2005 during the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Community of Democracies. This gave the two groups an opportunity to share ideas on how the International Conference of New or Restored Democracies and the Community of Democracies could be brought closer together.

IV. Recent proposals on strengthening United Nations support for democratic governance

26. The report of the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565) made an important contribution to the discussions on the links between democratic governance and peace and security by highlighting that weak democracies breed global security challenges. The Panel stated that international terrorist groups preyed on weak States for sanctuary, and that their recruitment was aided by grievances nurtured by poverty, foreign occupation and the absence of human rights and democracy; by religious and other intolerance; and by civil violence. The Panel noted that security challenges, such as corruption, illicit trade and money-laundering, contributed to State weakness, impede economic growth and undermine democracy.

27. I truly believe that strengthening new and restored democracies, as well as respect for human rights and the rule of law, are essential both for preventing the emergence of new security threats and combating the existing ones. In my report "In larger freedom" (A/59/2005), I drew attention to the commitments made by Member States in recent years to reinforce democracy and expressed my support for the creation of a democracy fund at the United Nations to provide assistance to countries seeking to establish or strengthen their democracy.

28. In the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), Heads of State and Government reaffirmed democracy as a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. They also reaffirmed that, while democracies shared common features, there was no single model of democracy, and that it did not belong to any country or region.

29. The leaders renewed their commitment to support democracy by strengthening countries' capacity to implement the principles and practices of democracy and resolved to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist Member States upon their request. They welcomed the establishment of a Democracy Fund at the United Nations and noted that its advisory board should reflect diverse geographical representation. They invited me to help ensure that the practical arrangements for the Democracy Fund take proper account of existing United Nations activity in this field and invited interested Member States to give consideration to contributing to the Fund.

30. There is now broad recognition among Member States that democratic governance is crucial to the advancement of human development and the realization of human rights. The United Nations is already engaged in useful and effective support of democracy in a variety of ways, mainly through activities carried out by the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat , UNDP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. In my previous report to the General Assembly on new or restored democracies (A/58/392), I provided a full account of these activities. The creation of the Democracy Fund, administered by the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, was envisaged to complement the current efforts and contribute to a more coordinated approach.

31. The primary purpose of the Fund will be to support projects that consolidate and strengthen democratic institutions and facilitate democratic governance in new or restored democracies within the particular historical and cultural context of the

country and region concerned. I am now in the process of establishing an advisory board for the Fund to provide policy guidance for the development of programme frameworks and funding guidelines, and to consider and submit funding proposals for my approval.

V. Observations and recommendations

32. In its resolution 58/13, the General Assembly requested that I examine options for strengthening the support provided by the United Nations system for the efforts of Member States to consolidate democracy and good governance, including the provision of support to the President of the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies in his efforts to make the Conference and its follow-up more effective and efficient.

33. **Over the years, it has been repeatedly asked how the new or restored democracies movement, now in existence for 17 years, can be strengthened or institutionalized in order to ensure much more effective follow-up to the recommendations adopted at each Conference.** Significant progress has been made in this respect by the Chair of the Fifth Conference. However, the implementation process of the decisions taken at each Conference needs to be strengthened and broadened in scope and substance. It is expected that a more effective follow-up to the Sixth Conference will be a major issue for discussion at the Conference in 2006.

34. **Another issue of interest at the Sixth Conference might be the coordination between the International Conference of New or Restored Democracies and other global and regional intergovernmental democracy movements or organizations, including the Community of Democracies.** Their complementarity and distribution of labour will also be one of the issues to be discussed in Doha. The Ulaanbaatar Conference already urged the President of the Conference to initiate discussions with the Chair of the Community of Democracies on ways of bringing the two movements closer together, in a complementary manner.

35. I have already briefly discussed how the establishment of the Democracy Fund will bring more coherence and direction to the United Nations system's increasing efforts to provide assistance to countries struggling to enhance their still fragile democratic institutions and processes. **To advance these issues even further, I plan to ask relevant United Nations entities to initiate a study on the comparative advantages, complementarity and desirable distribution of labour of various intergovernmental democracy movements, organizations and institutes, whether global or regional, and on how the United Nations system has worked and could further work with them in a mutually supportive way. The results of the study could be discussed in Doha.**

36. **The next discussion by the General Assembly of the item on support by the United Nations system of the efforts of governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies will be held at the sixty-second session, in late 2007. This will provide a good opportunity to have a full exchange of views based on the above-mentioned study and on the results of the Conference in Doha and other relevant conferences and workshops and to decide on substantive and institutional measures needed to expand the assistance**

programmes of the United Nations system in this area. I call upon the General Assembly to come to a decision, taking into account all financial implications, on how to strengthen United Nations support to the Chair of the International Conference of New or Restored Democracies and United Nations cooperation with relevant movements and organizations to make their increasingly important work in this area more effective and fully complementary in nature.

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Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 14 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 10 November 2005, addressed to you by Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, forwarding the letter of Mr. Serdar R. Denktaş, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of Mr. Denktaş's letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-60659 (E) 171105

Annex to the letter dated 14 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith a copy of the letter dated 2 November 2005 addressed to you by Mr. Serdar R. Denktaş, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure

I would like to bring to your kind attention an unfortunate provocative incident that took place yesterday when the Greek Cypriot parliamentarian, Marios Matsakis, who is also a member of the European Parliament, removed the Turkish flag from an unmanned observation post in Akincilar village, violating also the integrity of the buffer zone in the course of his hostile action.

This was an act of provocation against the Turkish Cypriot side and can clearly be explained by the ongoing escalation of hostility of the Greek Cypriot side towards the Turkish Cypriots. Matsakis may also be trying to weather his own troubles by diverting attention from charges he is facing regarding blackmail and illicit trade of historical artefacts, which recently culminated in the waiving of his diplomatic immunity by the European Parliament. Nevertheless, he is on record saying that the removal of the flag from the post was in line with his "parliamentary duties".

Attempts to portray this act as an isolated incident fail to convince anyone with the barest knowledge of the Greek Cypriot side's policies fuelling hatred against the Turkish Cypriot people and their consequences, which have been conveyed to you on numerous occasions, most recently by President Talat in his letter dated 12 October 2005. The declaration of 2005 as the "Year for the Remembrance and Honouring of EOKA Liberation Struggle" and the realization of the Nikiforos military exercise in October 2005, after several years of restraint, are just two examples of the Greek Cypriot side's hostile policies.

Acts of provocation and violation of the buffer zone from the Greek Cypriot side do not promote reconciliation, especially at a time when we, on our part, have taken bold steps towards fostering confidence and good-neighbourly relations between the two sides on the island. We feel it our duty to bring to your attention and strongly protest the Greek Cypriot deputy's action. We hope and expect that the United Nations will do more to ensure that the Greek Cypriot side refrains from offensive behaviour, which increases the lack of confidence between the two peoples of the island.

(*Signed*) Serdar R. **Denktaş**
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 16 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to the ongoing efforts to prepare the ground for negotiations to resume on the Cyprus question, I wish to express our deep concern and disappointment about a number of suspicious and groundless assertions put forth by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Talat, concerning a so-called "rising trend of racism, chauvinism and ultra-nationalism among the Greek Cypriots". It is all the more suspicious that Mr. Talat chose to make these allegations on the eve of his recent visit to New York and his meeting with you, during which he discussed, as per his subsequent public statements, the issue of the resumption of negotiations on the Cyprus question. Both the substance and the format, as well as the timing of these allegations raise serious questions as to the real intentions and the overall objectives of the Turkish side and do not portend well for the future prospects of the efforts to achieve a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem.

Firm in his plan of tactics that was designed after the 2004 referendums and unable to be swayed from it despite the important developments that have taken place ever since, Mr. Talat has unwaveringly and consistently engaged in an effort to promote his objectives to upgrade the status of the illegal regime set up in the occupied area of Cyprus by hiding his intentions under the guise of the so-called ending of the isolation of the Turkish Cypriots, which is presented as either a reward for "the good ones" or a threat to and leverage on "the bad ones". In the same vein, Mr. Talat has continued with his attempts to demonize those with whom he will have to negotiate once the resumption of the talks will be decided, through a series of unfounded accusations of unwillingness to solve the problem. Even more serious and dangerous is his decision to envenom the relations between the members of the two communities in Cyprus, as reflected in his allegations relating to so-called racist, chauvinistic and ultra-nationalistic attitudes among the Greek Cypriots and hostility towards the Turkish Cypriots.

The everyday peaceful and amicable interaction between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots following the partial lifting of restrictions on the freedom of

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movement, which had been imposed by the occupation regime for 29 years, and the over 15 million crossings that we have witnessed since April 2003 provide concrete and sound evidence that no hostility or lack of confidence exist among ordinary people and unambiguously show that Mr. Talat's allegations are totally unfounded and false. His attempts to overstate minor incidents and distort the underlying facts can only contribute to the germination of suspicions and mistrust between the two communities and raise the question whether Mr. Talat wishes the return to past policies of the Turkish Cypriot leadership, namely the theory that the two communities cannot live together. These allegations do not contribute to the aim of the reunification of the island and are, in fact, nothing more than an effort aimed at diverting attention from the current hardening of the positions of the Turkish side.

In addition, such provocative and inflammatory statements run contrary to the spirit and letter of what the then Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, said during his briefing to the Security Council on 22 June 2005, namely "that a settlement would only be possible if the parties acted towards each other in a way that conveyed respect, understanding for one another's concerns and a desire for an early settlement".

It should also be pointed out that the Republic of Cyprus is a working democracy based on the rule of law and the full respect, promotion and protection of human rights and public freedoms. Furthermore, with the accession of the Republic of Cyprus to the European Union, all of its citizens, be they Greek Cypriots or Turkish Cypriots, automatically became citizens of the European Union, an area which is founded on the respect for human rights and the rule of law, and they are all entitled to and benefit from all the rights of European citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 43
Culture of peace

Letter dated 16 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the information note on the current situation regarding the Belarusian language in the Republic of Belarus prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 43.

(*Signed*) Andrei **Dapkiunas**

05-60974 (E) 221105 231105

Annex to the letter dated 16 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Current situation regarding the Belarusian language in the Republic of Belarus

The historical development of the Belarusian language — the national language of the people of Belarus and the principal language of the Republic of Belarus — has been uneven, with periods when the language has flourished and others when it has fallen into decline. Nonetheless, it has always remained, and remains today, the most important element in the Belarusian national culture as the medium of communication and the symbol of national identity.

The Belarusian language became the State language of Belarus in the twenty-first century as a highly developed literary language that successfully fulfils all the requirements for communication in Belarusian society. The current status of the language and its use by the people of Belarus are largely defined by its development as one of two closely related languages, the other being Russian, which is also a State language of Belarus. The use of Belarusian is currently growing in various areas of the country's life, especially within the educational system, the sphere of culture, the media and others.

The Constitution of Belarus and the Act on Languages in the Republic of Belarus give citizens the right to choose their language of education and upbringing. In order to ensure the realization of this right, Belarus has institutions providing universal secondary education in either Belarusian and Russian, or a mixture of the two. At the present time, about 60 per cent of all institutions providing universal secondary education, out of a total of more than 4,000, use Belarusian as the language of instruction, while 33 per cent use Russian and some 7 per cent use both languages. Belarusian is used as the language of instruction in over 40 per cent of the country's preschool institutions. More than 75 per cent of all preschool institutions conduct their work entirely in Belarusian, grouping the children according to language, depending on the wishes of the parents.

Most of the general education schools currently using Belarusian as the language of instruction — more than 80 per cent of the total of Belarusian-speaking schools — are those in rural areas. At the same time, there has been a growing trend towards the use of Belarusian in urban areas since the turn of the century: since 2000, the total number of Belarusian-language schools in urban areas has doubled.

Whichever of the two State languages is used in a general education school, a number of subjects is taught only in Belarusian, including Belarusian history and geography. In addition, all those completing their basic education take a compulsory exam in Belarusian, while those finishing middle school can opt to take it in either of the State languages.

Either language may be chosen for instruction or upbringing in the case of children with physical or mental disabilities. The teaching of such children in special education schools takes place in Belarusian or Russian, according to parental

choice. Under the curriculum of these schools, an equal number of hours is allotted to teaching in the two State languages.

The Belarusian language occupies the same position in the country's higher education system. At the request of the students, higher educational establishments have set up courses, faculties and teaching groups in Belarusian. These operate in such major establishments as the Belarusian State University, the Belarusian State Economic University, the Minsk State Linguistic University and others. Over 300 students are currently taught in Belarusian at the Maxim Tank Belarusian State Pedagogical University. At the Belarusian State Economic University, 1,200 students are taught in Belarusian.

Belarusian is also more widely used in the cultural sphere. The country's State museums play a significant role in this process. Owing to their considerable numbers (133) and wide geographical distribution (about 60 sites), the State museums have an enormous impact on the popularization of the national language through excursions, scientific outreach activities and promotional literature. Thus, in its display, the State Museum of the History of Belarusian Literature sets the literary process in Belarus in a broad historical context, beginning with the first appearance of writing and going up to modern times. As a result of this work, a unique collection of manuscripts, rare books, photographs and archives of Belarusian writers has been assembled. This is of great importance for the preservation of the country's historical and cultural heritage.

The National Library of Belarus plays a significant role in extending the use of the Belarusian language. One of its priorities is to establish a comprehensive collection of national archives. The library's experts are preparing scientific, instructional, bibliographical and technical texts that will open up to the public the rich heritage left by Belarusian scientists, writers and artists, and also to introduce it to new Belarusian literature. At the beginning of 2005, the national archive fund, which is kept in the country's main library, contained over 450,000 items.

In order to extend the use of Belarusian and popularize the classics of Belarusian literature, in 2004 the National Library produced, jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), a compact disc entitled "The literary heritage of Belarus, from the eleventh to the middle of the twentieth century", containing 1,400 literary works by 91 authors.

The country's film makers have embraced the use of the national language. The number of films made in Belarusian is growing steadily.

The Belarusian language is widely used in the mass media. The majority of periodicals receiving State subsidies currently appear in Belarusian. Such publications include newspapers and journals focusing on social and political, literary and artistic, scientific and technical or cultural topics, as well as publications aimed at young people and children.

The Belarusian language is used on television and radio. Broadcasting in the national language currently makes up 80 per cent of output on the First National Channel of Belarusian radio, the Culture television channel and Stolitsa (Capital) radio. Programmes in Belarusian feature largely on the country's main television channels. Many programmes, including historical and cultural programmes, children's programmes and the news, among others, are broadcast in Belarusian. A

number of French television programmes are also shown in Belarusian, mainly feature films and documentaries.

The use of Belarusian is spreading and the language is now operational throughout the country. Every citizen of Belarus receives information in Belarusian on a daily basis.

The Belarusian language is one of the most important elements of national identity: according to the latest census, which took place in 1999, over 85 per cent of people claimed that Belarusian was their native language. This is clear evidence of their identification with Belarus, its culture and its history.

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United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Letter dated 16 November 2005 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations

I am writing to thank you for your letter of 8 November 2005 regarding the observations of the Group of 77 and China on the outcome of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly and in particular on issues pertaining to Secretariat and management reform.

I have read your letter carefully and have noted your concerns. I have also distributed it to all Member States as a document of the General Assembly (A/60/548) as you requested. As the issues raised in your letter relate primarily to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of decisions from the 2005 World Summit Outcome for action by the Secretary-General (A/60/430), I have also brought these matters to the attention of the Secretariat.

As you are aware, I have recently appointed Mr. Munir Akram of Pakistan and Mr. Allan Rock of Canada as co-chairs of the consultations on Secretariat and management reform. The two co-chairs are currently undertaking consultations with Member States and Secretariat officials on our future course of action. These consultations could provide you with an opportunity to raise the issues covered in your letter and the ways they could be addressed.

I also wish to emphasize, as I did at our informal meeting on 7 November 2005, the important role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and that of the Fifth Committee in this process.

05-61084 (E) 181105

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for sharing the concerns of the Group of 77 and China with me and look forward to your continued support towards a successful follow-up of the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

(*Signed*) Jan **Eliasson**

United Nations A/60/561

General Assembly

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22 November 2005

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 121

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Katja **Pehrman** (Finland)

I. Introduction

1. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixtieth session, and to allocate to the Fifth Committee, the item entitled:

"Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

"(a) United Nations peacekeeping operations;

"(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

"(c) Capital master plan".

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 1st, 3rd and 25th meetings, on 10 and 12 October and 21 November 2005. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/60/SR.1, 3 and 25).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2004 and report of the Board of Auditors on the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[1]

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 5E* (A/60/5/Add.5).

05-61623 (E) 291105

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/387);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of its recommendations relating to the biennium 2002-2003 (A/60/113).

4. At the 1st meeting, on 10 October, the Director of External Audit of the Philippines and Chairman of the Audit Operations Committee of the Board of Auditors introduced the reports of the Board of Auditors (see A/C.5/60/SR.1).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/60/L.6

5. At the 25th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors" (A/C.5/60/L.6), submitted by the Chairman following informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Egypt.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/60/L.6 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 59/264 A of 23 December 2004 and 59/264 B of 22 June 2005,

Having considered the audited financial statements and the report of the Board of Auditors on the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the year ended 31 December 2004,[1] the note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly the letter dated 1 July 2005 from the Chairman of the Board of Auditors transmitting the report of the Board on implementation of its recommendations relating to the biennium 2002-2003,[2] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[3]

Recognizing the difficult conditions under which the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees does its work,

1. *Accepts* the financial report and audited financial statements and the report and audit opinion of the Board of Auditors regarding the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2004;[1]

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;[4]

3. *Also endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[3] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Takes note* of paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and invites the Advisory Committee, in its future consideration of the report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, to provide further advice on this proposal;

5. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its report and the streamlined format thereof;

6. *Recognizes* the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in implementing the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, and requests the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to continue to implement the

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 5E* (A/60/5/Add.5).

[2] A/60/113.

[3] A/60/387.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 5E* (A/60/5/Add.5), chap. II.

recommendations of the Board and to report regularly to the relevant governing bodies on progress made in this regard;

7. *Notes* the concerns of the Board of Auditors about the general financial situation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including the further depletion of the reserves of the Office, and encourages Member States to respond in a timely manner to the appeal of the Office for resources;

8. *Recalls* paragraph 7 of its resolution 58/249 A of 23 December 2003, by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the full extent of unfunded staff termination and post-service liabilities in the United Nations and its funds and programmes and to propose measures that would ensure progress towards fully funding such liabilities;

9. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the General Assembly the letter dated 1 July 2005 from the Chairman of the Board of Auditors transmitting the report of the Board on implementation of its recommendations relating to the biennium 2002-2003;[2]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 6 of its resolution 59/264 A, to take the necessary measures to ensure that the editing and translation of the reports of the Board of Auditors are completed in a manner that would ensure that they are submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with the six-week rule and thereby enable Member States to have adequate time to consider the large volume of reports prior to the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations to include in future reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors information on the setting of time frames, the identification of office holders and priorities for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board;

12. *Emphasizes* that the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors is essential to ensuring efficient operations and effective internal controls, and decides to monitor closely these efforts.

United Nations A/60/562

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 151

Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Katja **Pehrman** (Finland)

I. Introduction

1. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 17th and 25th meetings, on 1 and 21 November 2005. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/60/SR.17 and 25).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2006 (A/60/190);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/428).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/60/L.7

4. At its 25th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan" (A/C.5/60/L.7), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Norway.

5. At the same meeting, before the adoption of the draft resolution, the Controller made a statement (see A/C.5/60/SR.25).

6. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/60/L.7 without a vote (see para. 7).

05-61629 (E) 281105

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1590 (2005) of 24 March 2005, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for an initial period of six months as from 24 March 2005, and the subsequent resolution 1627 (2005) of 23 September 2005 by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 24 March 2006,

Recalling also its resolution 59/292 of 21 April 2005 on the financing of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan as at 30 September 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 127.9 million United States dollars, representing some 26 per cent of the total assessed contributions, and notes with concern that only sixty-six Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

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[1] A/60/190.

[2] A/60/428.

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Reaffirms* its resolution 59/296 and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of its relevant provisions;

11. *Recognizes* that the activities on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration are in conformity with its resolution 59/296 and authorizes the Secretary-General to utilize the proposed resources for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in conformity with the provisions of that resolution;

12. *Welcomes* the steps taken to ensure the coordination and collaboration of efforts with the agencies, funds and programmes, as spelled out in paragraph 120 of the report of the Secretary-General,[1] and to implement a unified workplan including, inter alia, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on further actions taken, as well as progress made and to provide a clear description of respective roles and responsibilities in future budgets submissions commencing with the 2006/07 budget;

13. *Decides* to establish the 740 security posts requested in paragraphs 38 to 65 of the report of the Secretary-General, authorizes the Secretary-General, bearing in mind paragraph 29 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] to utilize redeployment to meet the evolving security requirements in the Mission area and requests him to report thereon in the context of the Mission budget proposals for 2006/07;

14. *Welcomes* the review undertaken by the Mission on the proposed structure of the Mission and requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the relevant observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to further elaborate on management efficiencies achieved, as well as on the strengthened monitoring and accountability system in the context of a unified, area-based and decentralized organizational structure and to report thereon in future budgets submissions commencing with the 2006/07 budget;

15. *Recalls* paragraph 4 of Section XVII of its resolution 59/296 and, in this context, requests the Secretary-General to pursue, through collaboration between the United Nations peacekeeping operations in the region, opportunities for optimizing,

where possible, the provision and management of support resources and service delivery, while ensuring the effective provision of such resources and service delivery for peacekeeping operations in the region, and to report thereon in the context of the respective 2006/07 budgets;

16. *Welcomes* the use of the Entebbe installation to enhance the efficiency and responsiveness of its logistical support operations for peacekeeping missions in the regions;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

19. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan the amount of 222,031,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 for the establishment of the Mission;

20. *Decides also* to approve the increase in the estimated staff assessment income for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 from 1,635,000 dollars to 2,313,100 dollars;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

21. *Decides further* to appropriate to the Special Account for the Mission the amount of 969,468,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of the amount of 315,997,200 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005 previously authorized by the General Assembly under the terms of its resolution 59/292;

22. *Decides* to approve the increase in the estimated staff assessment income for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 from 2,955,600 dollars to 12,661,600 dollars;

Financing of the appropriation

23. *Decides also*, to apply the amount of 57,469,600 dollars, representing the difference between the amount of 279,501,300 dollars already apportioned by the General Assembly for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 under the terms of its resolution 59/292 and the amount of 222,031,700 dollars indicated in paragraph 19 above, to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006;

24. *Decides further*, taking into account the amount of 315,997,200 dollars already apportioned by the General Assembly for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005 under the terms of its resolution 59/292 and the amount of 57,469,600 indicated in paragraph 23 above, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 355,679,000 dollars for the period from 1 November 2005 to 24 March 2006, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

25. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 24 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the amount of 5,792,000 dollars, representing the estimated additional staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 November 2005 to 24 March 2006;

26. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 240,323,000 dollars for the period from 25 March to 30 June 2006, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 24 above, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

27. *Decides further*, that in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment amount Member States, as provided for in paragraph 26 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the amount of 3,914,000 dollars, representing the estimated additional staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 25 March to 30 June 2006;

28. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

29. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission;

30. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

31. *Decides* to keep under review during its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan".

United Nations A/60/563–S/2005/731

General Assembly
Security Council

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22 November 2005

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General Assembly
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Agenda items 14 and 108

Security Council
Sixtieth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Identical letters dated 21 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

It is with dismay that Israel has, once again, been the target of a series of terrorist attacks. These acts of terrorism, unrelenting assaults by Hezbollah, represent yet another attempt to cause widespread death, violence and terror in Israel. The attacks include multiple attempts to kidnap soldiers, massive shelling attacks, Katyusha rocket fire and numerous gunfire attacks. I am writing you to draw your attention to these deplorable attacks.

Today, the terrorist organization Hezbollah attacked Israelis not just in the area of Har Dov, the so-called Shebaa Farms, but along the entire eastern sector of the Lebanese border. Twelve Israelis are now known to have been wounded in the incidents, including a civilian resident of the border village of Ghajar, who was hit by mortar shrapnel, and a number of Israeli soldiers who have sustained serious injuries.

To provide a few examples of attacks perpetrated today, Hezbollah terrorists infiltrated Israel's border in two attempts to kidnap Israeli soldiers, in Ghajar and in the "Gladiola post", and opened fire in both of these areas. Hezbollah terrorists fired arms at Israeli farmers near Metula and launched a Katyusha rocket at that northern town. An anti-tank missile directly hit a house in Metula, forcing residents in the area to evacuate into bomb shelters. These grave incidents damage the already tenuous situation along the northern border.

As the present letter is being written, Hezbollah is continuing to attack the Har Dov area with mortar and rocket fire.

Israel has known for a few weeks that Hezbollah has been planning widespread terrorist attacks in northern Israel. What is of particular concern is that Israel notified the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) that terrorist attacks were imminent and asked it to take measures, yet UNIFIL failed to act in

05-61473 (E) 221105

accordance with its mandate and prevent them. Again I reiterate, UNIFIL had information about these attacks but took no action to stop them.

Israel is concerned that by maintaining contacts with terrorist organizations in the area, including Hezbollah, UNIFIL serves rather to legitimize the role of these organizations. It is additionally troubling that senior United Nations officials have met with members of the Hezbollah terrorist organization, which may foster additional legitimacy to that group.

Moreover, Israel is disappointed that the United Nations, despite various organs represented in Lebanon, is incapable of preventing such grave violations of the blue-line from the Lebanese side: the infiltration of army posts, gunfire attacks against military and civilians, attempted abductions and mortar and rocket fire attacks against Israeli communities.

Israel would like to urge the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon to see to it that all obligations as decided in Security Council resolutions 425 and 1559 are fulfilled. The time has come for the sovereign Government of Lebanon to finally extend its control over all of its territory and disband Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 108 and 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/60/564–S/2005/733

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 21 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 18 November 2005, addressed to you by Mr. Reşat Çoğlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Baki İlkin
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-61492 (E) 251105

Annex to the letter dated 21 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 10 November 2005, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/60/554-S/2005/714), which yet again contains allegations of violations of the "airspace of the Republic of Cyprus" and of the "flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia", and to bring to your kind attention the following.

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within and above its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through oft-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to bow to its will. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating to itself rights and responsibilities it does not legally have and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

The Greek Cypriot administration should be reminded, once again, that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey. Following the rejection by the Greek Cypriot side of the United Nations settlement plan last year, the international community in general, and the United Nations in particular, is expecting positive moves from the Greek Cypriot administration demonstrating its political will and sincerity for a fair and just settlement in Cyprus. As a first step, the Greek Cypriot administration, without further delay, should heed your call and pronounce itself with "clarity" and "finality" on the question you have put to it.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/60/565

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 71 (b)
Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Secretary-General on Khmer Rouge trials

Summary

The present report provides details on the progress achieved towards establishing the Extraordinary Chambers for the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea, since the report of the Secretary-General of 12 October 2004 and its addendum of 29 November 2004 (A/59/432 and Add.1).

The General Assembly is requested to take note of the report and to decide to deem the international judges, the international co-prosecutor and the international co-investigating judge to be officials of the United Nations for the purpose of their terms and conditions of service.

05-61772 (E) 281105

I. Introduction

1. Since the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 October 2004 on the Khmer Rouge trials (A/59/432) and its addendum dated 29 November 2004 (A/59/432/Add.1), there has been substantial progress towards the establishment of Extraordinary Chambers for the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea.

II. Pledging conference to meet the resource requirements

2. In paragraph 14 (b) of A/59/432 and paragraph 6 of its addendum, I noted that the process of setting up the Extraordinary Chambers could be initiated only when sufficient money was in place to fund the staffing and the operations for a sustained period of time. I stated that I would consider that condition to have been met when pledges for the full three years of operation of the Chambers as well as actual contributions for their first year of operations had been received.

3. The budgetary requirements for establishing and operating the Extraordinary Chambers and their related institutions over three years have been worked out and were agreed between the Government of Cambodia and the United Nations in December 2004. The total budget for the anticipated three years of operation of the Extraordinary Chambers is estimated at $56.3 million. Of that amount, the share of the United Nations would be $43 million and that of the Government of Cambodia $13.3 million. On the basis of those final figures, a pledging conference was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 28 March 2005, and sufficient contributions and pledges were received by the United Nations to fund the international staffing of the Extraordinary Chambers and their operations for a sustained period of time.

III. Entry into force of the Agreement

4. On 28 April 2005 a notification was sent to the Government of Cambodia indicating that the legal requirements on the United Nations side for the entry into force of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea, done at Phnom Penh on 6 June 2003, had been complied with. The Agreement accordingly entered into force on 29 April 2005, the day after the notification, in accordance with its article 32. The Government of Cambodia had previously provided its notification under that article, on 16 November 2004.

IV. New site for the Extraordinary Chambers and affiliate institutions

5. During the last visit of the United Nations technical team to Phnom Penh, in December 2004, the Government of Cambodia proposed the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces High Command Headquarters, in Kandal province, as an alternative, single site for the Office of the Co-Prosecutors, Office of the Co-Investigating

Judges, Extraordinary Chambers, Pre-Trial Chambers and Office of Administration. In July 2005, the United Nations informed the Government of Cambodia that consultations with interested States had led to the conclusion that the United Nations could concur with the proposal, provided that (a) those premises were totally enclosed and fenced off from the active military facility, (b) separate and direct access to the premises was provided and (c) adequate arrangements were made by the Cambodian Government for public transportation between the centre of Phnom Penh and the site in order to ensure the widest possible attendance at the trials. In its response in August 2005, the Government of Cambodia confirmed its agreement to these three conditions. At the same time, it indicated that the work on improvements to the site and premises would take three months, but could begin only when contributions were received to complete the funds required for the Cambodian share of the budget.

V. Appointment of an international Deputy Director of the Office of Administration

6. In accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Agreement, there shall be an international Deputy Director of the Office of Administration who shall be responsible for the recruitment of all international staff and all administration of the international components of the Extraordinary Chambers, the Pre-Trial Chamber, the co-investigating judges, the Prosecutors' Office and the Office of Administration. Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Agreement further provides that the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia agree that, when an international Deputy Director of the Office of Administration has been appointed by the Secretary-General, the assignment of that person to that position by the Royal Government of Cambodia shall take place forthwith. I appointed, effective 14 October 2005, Michelle Lee, formerly Chief of the Division of Administrative Support Services, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and recently designated as Coordinator of the United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials, as the international Deputy Director of the Office of Administration. Confirmation of her assignment to that position by the Royal Government of Cambodia is expected shortly.

VI. Nomination of judges, co-prosecutor and co-investigating judge and their legal status

7. The Agreement provides, in article 3, for a Trial Chamber, composed of three Cambodian judges and two international judges, and a Supreme Court Chamber, composed of four Cambodian judges and three international judges. In accordance with article 3, paragraph 5, of the Agreement, these five international judges are to be appointed by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy of Cambodia from a list of not less than seven nominees forwarded by the Secretary-General. The other nominees are to remain available for appointment as international judges in the event of a vacancy. They may also be designated to serve as alternate judges in specific cases, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 8, of the Agreement.

8. The Agreement also provides, in article 6, for a Cambodian prosecutor and an international prosecutor, serving as co-prosecutors. In accordance with article 6, paragraph 5, the international co-prosecutor is to be appointed by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy of Cambodia from a list of two nominees forwarded by the Secretary-General. The other nominee is to be appointed as a reserve international co-prosecutor, to fill the post of international co-prosecutor in the event a vacancy or the need arises.

9. The Agreement further provides, in article 5, for a Cambodian investigating judge and an international investigating judge, serving as co-investigating judges. In accordance with article 5, paragraph 5, the international co-investigating judge is to be appointed by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy of Cambodia from a list of two nominees forwarded by the Secretary-General. The other nominee is to be appointed as a co-investigating judge, should the need arise.

10. Finally, the Agreement provides, in article 7, for a Pre-Trial Chamber, consisting of three judges appointed by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy of Cambodia and two judges appointed by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy upon nomination by the Secretary-General. The Pre-Trial Chamber is to be convened, and its judges to serve, only if and when needed, in order to settle differences between the co-prosecutors or between co-investigating judges.

11. On 30 June 2005, the Legal Counsel, on behalf of the Secretary-General, sent out letters to all States inviting them to suggest the names of individuals whom the Secretary-General might nominate as indicated above. Short lists of candidates for each of these positions have now been established and made public and the individuals concerned contacted and invited for interviews in New York.

12. It will be recalled in this connection that in my reports of 31 March 2003 and 12 October 2004 to the General Assembly (A/57/769, paras. 58-59, and A/59/432, para. 29) I recommended to the General Assembly that it adopt a decision deeming the international judges, the international co-prosecutor and the international co-investigating judge to be officials of the United Nations for the purpose of their terms and conditions of service. I would like to reiterate my recommendation that the General Assembly adopt such a decision, which is important for the credibility of the Extraordinary Chambers and to ensure their independence and impartiality, both actual and perceived.

VII. Conclusion

13. **The General Assembly may wish to take note of the present report and to decide that the international judges, the international co-prosecutor and the international co-investigating judge be deemed to be officials of the United Nations for the purpose of their terms and conditions of service.**

United Nations A/60/566

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda items 42 and 43

Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

Culture of peace

Letter dated 23 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter dated 11 November 2005 transmitting the letter of Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, regarding an unfortunate incidence of defamation against Islam in the Danish press, I would appreciate the distribution of the aforementioned letter as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 42 and 43 (see annex).

(*Signed*) Maged **Abdelaziz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-61819 (E) 281105

Annex to the letter dated 23 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to bring to your kind attention a recent regrettable incident, which will strongly hurt the feelings of Muslims all over the world. A Danish newspaper has published a number of offensive caricature drawings of Prophet Muhammad (Peace and Prayers be upon him). Our Embassy in Copenhagen has learned that a Danish publishing house intends to compile those offensive caricatures in a book for children "so that children can learn that there are no taboos when it comes to freedom of opinion and expression, and that democracy embraces both religious and the mundane issues"

You would agree with me that respect for freedom of expression does not mean or justify insult to the beliefs and feelings of over one billion Muslims in the world through offending the person of Prophet Muhammad. We could understand, but not necessarily appreciate, that freedom of expression might entail criticism of the followers of a given faith. However, neither we nor the civilized international community can condone mockery of a religion or its symbols as it in no way comes under freedom of expression but rather under incitement of hatred. In every civilized country, there is, or there should be, a code of ethics for the media to be strictly observed.

I am bringing this gross behaviour to your attention in the context of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 56/6, entitled "Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilization", which embodies the collective will of the international community and its determination to enhance and maintain this dialogue. Resolution 56/6 recalls "the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, which considers, inter alia, that tolerance is one of the fundamental values essential to international relations in the twenty-first century and should include the active promotion of a culture of peace and dialogue among civilizations, with human beings respecting one another, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language ..."

I may also quote some pertinent paragraphs from the same resolution:

- "Governments shall promote, encourage and facilitate dialogue among civilizations." (Article 6)
- "The media has an indispensable and instrumental role in the promotion of dialogue among civilizations ..." (Article 8)

Again, Security Council resolution 1624 (2005), on the legal prohibition of terrorist incitement, adopted unanimously on 14 September 2005 by the Security Council meeting at the summit level, "Calls upon all States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures ..." (para. 3)

We do not expect any country to take punitive or disciplinary action against a newspaper as we fully know that the right to the freedom of expression is incorporated in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1948 and 1966, respectively. Nonetheless, and in compliance with General Assembly resolution 56/6 and Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

cited above, we had expected an official Danish statement that would emphasize the necessity and indeed the obligation for respecting all religions and refraining from offending their followers, with a view to avoiding escalation that could entail serious ramifications.

I have been keen on putting you fully in the picture because I vividly recall the efforts you have personally been investing since the declaration by the United Nations of the Year of Dialogue among Civilizations and the Group of Eminent Persons appointed by you, which had produced the invaluable book entitled *Crossing the Divide*. We are determined to cross the divide and not to play into the hands of those who seek to widen the divide. That is why we sincerely hope, and indeed expect, all States Members of the United Nations to work vigorously to achieve this sublime goal.

(*Signed*) Ahmed **Aboul Gheit**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations A/60/567

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 15
Question of Palestine

Letter dated 21 November 2005 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to inform you that I received a letter, dated 5 August 2005, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations, Mr. Fermín Toro Jiménez, informing me of the wish of his country to take part, as an observer, in the work of the Committee (see annex).

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at its 289th meeting, held on 10 November 2005, approved this request by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and welcomed that country to take part, as an observer, in the work of the Committee.

In light of the above, I should be grateful if you would have the present letter, including its annex, circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 15.

(*Signed*) Paul **Badji**
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable
Rights of the Palestinian People

05-61812 (E) 291105 291105

Annex

[Original: Spanish]

On behalf of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, I have the honour to address you in order to request the admission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela as an observer to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

(*Signed*) Fermín **Toro Jiménez**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative